5

wool, flax, or cutton, or parts of wool, flax, or cutton, or parts of 40 P ct. ad valeither, or other material not other was provided for.

Provided, That main, rugs, acreens, overs, hasnocks, bedslives, and other portions of carpets or carpeting, shall be subject to the rate of duty herein imposed on carpets or carpeting of like character or description.

Mats, ell other, (not exclusively of veg stable material) screens, hassocks 45 \$\pi\$ ct. ad val. endrings.

Oil-cloths for floors, stamped, painted or printed, valued at 50 cents or less per 25 P et. ad val.

These duties are higher than they had ever hitherto been, except, possibly, under the Tariff of 1828. But it were a mistake to conclude that they differ in principle, or vary greatly in amount, from those imposed by our previous Protective Tariffs. The principle of the minimum is embodied in each and all, and this has ever been assailed by Free Traders as taxing exorbitantly the coarser and cheaper fabrics mainly worn (they allege) by the poor. In the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of this City, praying Congress not to enact the Tariff of 1834, I find this subject treated as follows:

"A principle which runs through the entire bill "A principle which runs through the entire our mass particularly attracted the attention of your memorialists—that spirit of patriotism, which proposes to tax the many for the benefit of a few, proposes also to lay the burden on the poor and to exempt the rich. Those articles which are consumed by the poorer and more laborious classes of our inhabitants are loaded with enormous duties, while those used almost exclusively by the rich are taxed at a comparatively low rate: a few instances will illustrate this position. The duties on low-priced will illustrate this position. The duties on low-priced cotton goods, on cheap flannels, and low-priced woolens, will, according to the proposed bill, be from 60 to 100 per cent., and on low-priced guns 140 per cent. on the first cost: these are almost exclusively used by the least wealthy part of our population; while the fine cottons which pay 25 per cent., fine broad-like which was 25 per cent, and elegant fowling. cloths which pay 30 per cent. and elegant fowling-pieces which, by this unskillful project, pay 6 per cent. only, are used almost exclusively by the rich."

The policy of our Government, with regard to this, as of most other, branches of manufacture, may be roughly characterized as Protective from 1824 to 1834; thenceforward, a gradual reduction of duties, until they had fallen to a minimum or (so-called) revenue rate of twenty per cent. in 1842; then Protective again till 1847, when the Tariff of '46 took effect; then anti-Protective till 1861; thenceforward Protective, but more decidedly so since the passage of the Wool and Woolens Tariff of 1867, which remains in force. What have been the more important consequences of this last change of policy?

Most certainly, if either wool-growers or woolen manufacturers anticipated enhanced prices for their products because of the Protection thus secured. they have been disappointed. Neither Wool nor Woolens now command prices so high (whether computed in paper or in coin) as they did when the Wool Tariff" of 1867 was enacted. The law, so often insisted on in these essays, that Protection inevitably tends, by stimulating home production, to a reduction of price, is here strikingly illustrated. The prices of Wool in New-York on the 1st of October, in each of the years 1860, 1866, and 1869 respectively, were as follows: 1866.

Gold. Currency. (gold at 145). to fine 25@55 30@65 20180@44f8 1869. 1869. Equivalent in gold Currency. (gold at 130). 1860.

to fine......25@55 24@50 18f%@38f% The prices of the most important Woolen Fabrics, ten years ago, when we had comparative Free Trade in Wool and in Woolens, and now, are as follows:

PARRIC.	Price in 1859,	Price it	Curr's'y Price 1869.
Flannels, per yard-			211745
A. and T. white	0.18	16	21
H A F gravlet	26	23	30
H. A. F. scarlet J. R. F. twilled scarlet	80	29	374
B. twilled scarlet	26	25	324
Double weight scarlet		-	
twilled	27+	304	40
	36	344	441
Talbot Ri plain scarlet		25	324
G. M. & Co. twilled scarlet	23	201	27
	Char.	23	30
E. S	25	23	80
Ballam bale 4-4 white, No. 1	75	651	85
Ballam bale 4-4white, No. 2	. 60	531	70
Ballam bale 4-4 white, No. 3	. 45	401	524
Ballam bale 4-4white, No. 4	. 40	341	45
Ballam bale 4-4 white, No. 5	. 35	321	421
Blankets, per pair	. 00	0.4	241
Holland 10-4 all wool	9.50	4 23	5 50
Holland 11-4 all wool	5 00	5 38	7 00
Cocheco 11-4 ex. super	6 00	6 15	8 00
Cocheco 12-4 ex. super	7.50	7 30	9 50
Cumberland 10-4	2 00	3 46	4 50
Camberland	4.00	4 23	5 50
Comberland	-100	3 40	0.00
Rochdale 10-4 super extra super	2.50	3 27	4 25
Poshdala 11 4 super extra	0.00	0 41	2 40
Rochdale 11-4 super extra	4 50	4 03	5 25
		2 00	0 40
Rochdale 12-4 super extra super	5.50	4.80	6 25
Rochdale 10-4 premium	4 50	4 23	5 50
Rochdale 10-4 premium	5 50	5 00	6 50
Rochdale 11-4 premium Rochdale 12-4 premium	6 50	5 77	7 50
Cassimeres, per yard—	0.00		. 00
Broad Brook Cola)	1 691	1 34	1 75
Broad Brook Co.'s) fancy cassimeres 14 oz. goods	00	@	@
rancy cassimeres 14	1 25	1 44	1 874
Hamilton Woolen Co	1 10	7.44	1011
Hamilton Woolen Co.'s	66-27	524	68.45
Shawls-Middlesex Co.'s	7 00	5 38	7 00
DeLaines-Hamilton Woolen		0.00	
4 (4000)	40.55	13	175%
Saliabury Mills hove check	40100	10	X*100
per yard (1860)	. 581	451	591
Salisbury Mills, boys' checking per yard (1860)			44.0
clothe (1860)	. 94	69	901
Salisbury Milla Silk Codring		-	***
ton (1860)	1 524	1 181	1 544
cloths (1860)		- 201	. 418
try carnet	-	96	1.95

try carpet...... 96 1 25
The imported article sold in 1859 for 95 cents.

**Begainsless is gold (gold at 130). Oct average. Whoever may have suffered from the change of policy initiated in 1861 and consummated in 1867, it seems plain that the purchasers of Woolen Fabrics for consumption have not. Though the prices of Labor and the cost of Living generally have been largely enhanced, Wool and home-made Woolens are alike cheaper in 1869 than they were in 1860.

What consequences, then, have resulted from this latest triumph of the principle of Protection as applied to Wool and Woolens?

Mr. Erastus B. Bigelow, an eminent inventor of machinery adapted to the production of Woolens, and President of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, reports our aggregate product of Wool in 1868 at 177,000,000 pounds, or nearly thrice the amount we produced in 1860; while the value of our annual product of Woolen Fabrics is given by him at \$175,000,000, against a like product of \$68,865,963 in 1860. And this increase in value is made in defiance of a very considerable reduction in the average price of those fabrics since 1860.

I have termed the above statements estimates: but they are founded on returns made to the National Association from the various manufactories throughout the country, with nearly all of which it is in correspondence. Their general accuracy is consirmed by the officially reported fact that, while our annual consumption has largely increased, our importation, whether of Wool or Woolens, is actually Jess in 1868 than it was in 1860. The Treasury returns

Wool imported, value\$4,843,152 Woolens imported, value37,937,190	\$3,915,262 32,409,759
Decrease in Wool	\$926,890 5,527,431
That areat improvement has mounting	a been of-

fected in the quality and finish of our Woolens, is auquestionable. The late Exhibition demonstrated this beyond cavil. We are now making not only far more but far better Woolen fabrics than we ever did prior to 1867. We are producing Broadcloths, Beavercioths, Brussels Carpets, &c., &c., which most of the purchasers suppose to be of foreign origin, and

at the Habitities of the American Industry of the United States, delivered at the Habitities of the American Indiants in the City of New York.

value accordingly. Of this shameful fact, Mr. Bigelow instructively says:

"Notwithstanding the unquestionable and the generally acknowledged excellence of our wool manufactures, those manufactures still suffer, more or less, in the market, from prejudices and prepossessions which are alike ill-founded. A preference for fabrics of foreign origin has very naturally come down from the time, not very distant, when our domestic products were generally inferior. Of those who now habitually insist upon buying the foreign article, some are honestly ignorant. They are not aware of any improvement in American manufactures. With others, it is the merest aping of a senseless fashion. But the delusion could not be long kept up, were it not for the interest of the dealer to sustain it. It is easy for him to make a larger profit on fashion. But the delusion could not be long kept up, were it not for the interest of the dealer to sustain it. It is easy for him to make a larger profit on the imported article, from the fact that its probable cost is not so generally known. In many instances, the temptation is so strong that truth, honesty, and patriotism, make their appeal in vain. Not only are American productions systematically disparaged, but, in a multitude of instances, these very productions are labeled as French, English, or German. The extent to which this imposition is carried is known only to those who are let into the secret. There are, probably, very few of us who have not thus been taken in And, what I am inclined to regret as the most melancholy thing of all, is the unquestioned fact that some of the manufacturers themselves have consented to the deed. I suppose the process by which such a bargain is consummated to be somewhat as follows: A manufacturer, after much toil and outlay, is prepared to introduce a fabric not before made here. He finds the market, however, fully supplied with the foreign article. Those who hold it give him no encouragement; for they know that the introduction of the domestic product must lessen their chance for high profits, Between him and the consumer (who must be reached somehow, or his enterchance for high profits. Between him and the consumer (who must be reached somehow, or his enterprise fails) stands a class of men whose interest it is to sell foreign rather than domestic goods. The result is a compromise. Says the dealer to him, 'I like your goods, but I cannot sell them as American. Give them as foreign brand, confine the product of your mill to me, and I will take all that you produce.' The poor manufacturer, seeing no alternative closes the nuballowed hargain." tive, closes the unhallowed bargain.

The Woolen manufacture of Great Britain is at least one thousand years old; indeed, it is known to have obtained a considerable importance while England was subject to the Romans. The kindred manufactures of France and of Belgium have likewise been many centuries in existence, and have naturally attained great perfection, through the accumulation of capital, the progress of invention, and like causes. Ours is of comparatively recent origin; for, while a few rude "fulling-mills" and small manufactories were established among us even before the Revolution, the development and importance of our Woolen industry may fairly date from the passage of the Tariff of 1824, while nearly all our great Woolen mills were built since the passage of the Tariff of 1842. If, therefore, our Woolen manufactures were still relatively crude and imperfect, that circumstance need not excite surprise : but the fact is otherwise. The able Report of Mr. Mudge on the Great Paris Exposition. 4 already quoted, says:

"The many practical manufacturers who have re-cently visited Europe for the express purpose of studying its industries, concur in declaring that, in these respects, we are on an equality with the most advanced nations. Laying aside the supposed adthese respects, we are on an equality with the most advanced nations. Laying aside the supposed advantages which we have in the possession of waterpower, upon which far too much stress is laid in popular estimates, we apply everywhere, in our fabrication of woolens, the factory system, and make the utmost use of mechanical power, while handicraft processes are still largely used abroad, especially in weaving. For the preparation of card-wool, no machinery at the Exposition equaled in efficiency the American burring machinery exhibited, such as is in general use here. In the carding of wool, no improvements were seen at Virviers, one of the chief centers of the card-wool industry in Europe, which we do not have in use. About the same number of hands were employed at the cards as here. Spinning in large establishments abroad is usually performed by mules; while jack-spinning is more generally adopted in New-England, as better suited to the different qualities and quantities of yarns demanded by the variety of fabrics usually produced in our mills. The mules used here are of equal efficiency with those in the best mills of Europe. With respect to weaving, it was remarked that looms were being constructed at Virviers such as we would not put in our mills to-day. It was also remarked that no European looms for weaving fancy goods were shown at the Exposition which would bear comparison with the Crompton loom; and, even upon that admirable machine, great improvements are known to be in progress. The other processes of mannfacture, such as dyeing, are the same as in Europe. When we take into consideration the greater energy and intelligence of our better fed and better educated workmen, the necessary use of every laborativing process, on account of the higher cost of labor here, and the admitted superiority in construction of American machinery, it may be safely asserted that a yard of cloth is made in this country with less hours of human labor than one of equal quality and the same degree of finish abroad. In other the same degree of finish abroad. In other words, a week's labor will produce more yards of cloth in an American than in a European mill."

"Well: if such be the case, what further need of Protection ?" triumphantly queries a Free-Trader.

The Report proceeds to answer as follows: "But it is said that a yard of cloth costs less in Europe than in the United States. Even this state Europe than in the United States. Even this statement requires qualification; for the American laborer can purchase here more yards of cloth with the produce of a day's work than the European laborer; the ratio of the price of cloth in this country, to-day, not being in proportion to the ratio of the rate of wages of ordinary labor. It is still true that the money cost of producing cloths is greater in this country than in Europe. From what has been said, it is apprent that the greater money cost of fabrican state of the producing cloths is greater for the state of the producing cloths is greater in this country than in Europe. From what has been said, country than in Education in the greater money cost of fabricating cloths is not due to any want of natural advantages or any deficiency in skill and effective labor on the part of the American manufacturer. It is not true of this industry, as is often asserted by theorists, that it has a sickly and hot-bed growth, sustained only by artificial stimulus, and rendering its production as unnatural, to use Adam Smith's often quoted comparison, as that of wine produced from grapes grown in the greenhouses of Scotland. The higher cost of production in this industry is due, solely, to natural causes inherent in the condition of a new country and a progressive people, to the higher rates of the interest on capital required to interest and surface and surface interest on capital required to initiate and sustain industrial enterprises, and the higher rates of wages demanded by the greater social educational requirements of our industrial popu-

The Pacific Mills, Lawrence, Mass., are, I believe much the largest producers of Woolens in America, and perhaps in the world. The following table shows the prices actually paid for Labor therein :

Las	c Mills,	Great	France and Switzer-	Ger-
ACT OF THE PARTY O	Ats.	Britain.	land.	many.
	Gold	In	70	In.
Per Week. Currency	at 1 33}	Gold.	Gold	Gold.
Children under 15 years \$2 40	#1.80	#0.72	Ø-0 40	B(0.56)
Common workers in carding 5 00	3.75	2 36	1 20	1 40
Experienced women in carding room 7 20	5 40	2.88	144	1.64
Weavers, females, average of plain (a 55	6 40	3.98	1 80	1 80
Common men mill laborers 9 00	6 75	4.52	****	****
Spinners and experienced male ; 11 50	8 62	6.24	2.96	2 96
Dresser-tenders, men, average16 68	12 51	B 40	****	****
20 84	10 19	7 70		

We have in this country fewer holidays, with less interruption of regular work by the stopping of mills, than they have in Great Britain, and there is a larger proportion earned per annum than would ap-

pear by the above weekly statement. Prof. Leone Levi of London, in his report upon Estimates of the Earnings of the Working Classes," page 13, gives the average earnings of 551 workers in a cotton mill as 14s. 10d. sterling, or \$3 56 per week. This work was published in 1867. There has been no essential change in the wages paid at the Pacific Mills since that year. In April, 1869, the wages of the 2,997 of their mill operatives (being the whole number employed at that date) averaged \$7 83 (equal to \$5 87 in gold) per week; showing a weekly difference of \$2 31 (gold) in favor of the American workpeople. Skilled work-women, single, such as weavers, earn at Pacific Mills from \$4 75 to \$6 85 (\$3 56 to \$5 14 gold) above the cost of their board, ledging, and washing. In Great Britain, the excess of the earnings of such persons above the cost for same items is about \$1 58. Skilled men mill-workers, single, as spinners, weavers, and dresser-tenders, earn above their outlay for board, lodging, and washing, \$7 25 to \$12 43 (\$5 44 to \$9 32 gold). This class in Great

Britain earn a like excess of \$2 88 to \$5 04 weekly. The work-people of the Pacific Mills are, of course, to a large extent, unmarried persons. In April, 1869, there were 781 housekeepers employed in a total of 4,086 persons. Of these 781 there were 227 living in their own tenements; and the value of the houses and land thus owned by these work-people was \$413,163, or an average of \$1,820 for each personsaved, to a very large extent, out of their own earn-

The amount deposited with the cashier of the corporation by the work-people for safe-keeping during the past two years is \$80,732, of which \$54,648 has been withdrawn, leaving on deposit \$26,084. This is irrespective of the sums deposited in the savingsbanks of the city, which are believed to be very large. In 1867, when provisions were in some items higher than now, of eight families, numbering, including adults and children, 46 persons, taken indiscrimi-

nately among the work-people at the Pacific Mills. and whose heads carned at least \$13 (currency) per week, the cost of food and rent for each person per week was \$2 24 (currency). Supposing that prices have not materially fallen since, the average cost per week in gold of the living of each adult is at

present \$1 68. These, then, are the results already realized from the Protection afforded to our Wool and Woolen industry by the increased duties imposed by the Tariffs of 1861-7 inclusive;

I. A very considerable increase of our annual production of Wool, and a much larger extension of our

Woolen manufacture : II. A consequent and important increase in the amount paid for Labor employed in our Woolen industry, in good part to women and children, whose earnings and acquired skill are substantially so much added to our National wealth;

III. A very decided improvement in the quality and finish of our Woolen fabrics, especially Shawls, Cassimeres, Beavercloths, and other descriptions in tended to be worn as outer garments; and

IV. All these advantages secured without cost to our consumers; since the average prices of substantial, serviceable Woolen fabrics are actually cheaper (in gold) to-day than they were ten years ago.

That I am not mistaken on this head, I choose to establish and confirm by the best Free Trade authority. The Evening Post of Oct. 6 is eagerly quoted by The Manchester Guardian (England) as thus triumphantly proclaiming 1" What Protection has

"done for the Woolen trade of the United States:" "The woolen trade of the United States."

"The wools of Europe, of the Cape of Good Hope, of Australia, and of Brazil, were excluded here by the duty; they filled the markets of Europe, so that the price there fell lower than ever before. English manufacturers, with far cheaper wool, and a specie currency, made goods at a price which defied competition by the United States; and thus both our raw wool and our cloth were driven from all foreign markets. Even the engrapous duties on manufactured kets. Even the enormous duties on manufactured woolens could not 'protect' our mills against their cheap cloths; they are undersold even at home by the British, although these duties are so high that nothing but extensive smuggling can account for the low prices of many foreign cloths in the United States. But the advantage of the European mills in the low prices of many foreign cloths in the United States. But the advantage of the European mills in all the finer fabrics is so great that, even after paying 50 cents per pound, and 35 per cent, on their value besides, they can sell their goods here more cheaply than those made here. Our mills are ruined, and those who want to enjoy the blessings of Protection have plenty of chances now to buy well-appointed factories at a small per centage of their actual cost. Nor are the wool-growers better off. The inquiry for the raw material here has been discouraged by this breaking up of the trade, so that it has brought them fewer cents in paper since the high tariff was passed than it did in gold before. Meanwhile, the people at large have suffered. Every person in the country is a consumer of woolen goods; and every one is heavily taxed by these oppressive duties. Those who wear broadeloth and walk on luxurious carpets pay so much more for them that they have less of a surplus left to employ other industries. The poor man's bed is less warm, and his home less comfortable, for he must buy lighter blankets and inferior carpets, or none at all. Thus the whole community has been none at all. Thus the whole community has been injured; and even the classes to whom these duties were designed to secure a monopoly have gained nothing. These facts are now widely known, and are producing their natural effect upon intelligent men. Some of the leading manufacturers of woolen goods are com-ing to the support of the principles to which they have so long been blind. Thousands of the woolhave so long been bind. Indisands of the wood-growers see clearly why they are not prospering, and demand a repeal of the taxes on the necessaries of life; and the people, whose only interest is to get the best goods at fair prices, are beginning to ask why oppressive duties, which benefit nobody, should be

naintained. -This testimony of a bitter adversary to Protec tion is certainly trustworthy to the extent of its bearing in our favor; and I cannot be wrong in inferring that, with cheaper Wool, a largely increased product of American Woolens, and no profit to the manufacturers, our consumers must be supplied with home-made Woolens at low prices, as I have already shown that they are. Since we are importing fewer, and making at least twice as many Woolens as we did ten years ago (all of which find markets among our own people), if "our mills are ruined," as The Post asserts, and "well-appointed factories for sale at a 'small per centage of their actual cost," then it is clearly untrue that Protection exaggerates prices and robs the consumerl to enrich the manufac turer. Certainly those mills are not "ruined" by making from cheapened Wool goods that sell much higher, in an expanded market, than they did ten years ago, when Wool was higher and our consumption of American Woolens much less. Can it be necessary that I enlarge on this point? Is not the demonstration conclusive on a

mere statement of the case? Let me assume that my readers can need no more argument on this point, and close with simply citing the law which underlies and governs the facts, as set forth by Alexander Hamilton in his masterly Report to Congress on the expediency of encouraging Manufactures, nearly eighty years ago:

Manufactures, hearly eighty years ago:
"But though it were true that the immediate and certain
effect of regulating or controlling the competition of foreigh with domestic fabrics was to increase the prices, it
is universally true that the contrary is the ultimate effect
with every successful manufacture. When a domestic
manufacture has attained perfection, and has engaged in manufacture has attained perfection, and has engaged in the prosecution of it a competent number of persons, it insuriably becomes cheaper. Being free from the heavy charges which attend the importation of foreign commodities, it can be afforded, and accordingly seldom or never fails to be afforded cheaper, in process of time, than the foreign article for which it is a substitute. The internal competition which takes place soon does away with everything like monopoly, and by degrees reduces the price of the article to the minimum of reasonable profit on the capital employed. This accords with the reason of things and with experience. Whence it follows that it is the interest of a community, with a view to eventual and permanent economy, to encourage the growth of manufactures in a national view. A temporary onhancement of price must always be well compensated by a permanent reduction of it."

Possibly we have now abler statesmen than Ham-

Possibly we have now abler statesmen than Hamilton and his fellow founders of our National existence, though I really do not know where to look for them. I cannot realize that views broader, more sagacious, more luminous, than those of Hamilton, whereof I have just given a sample, are day by day vouchsafed us by Brick Pomeroy, S. S. Cox, The World's buffoon, and Prof. Perry.

THE TRIBUNE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The following lists of mail subscriptions for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE received during the past few weeks from the manufacturing regions in Pennsylvania show that the manufacturers and workingmen in that State are determined that the question of Protection to American Labor shall be discussed and understood. TRIBUNE Clubs should be formed in every manufacturing establishment in the country. Large sums of money are freely paid out on the eve of each important election to create an excitement and bring out voters, while onetenth of the sum invested in THE TRIBUNE, to be read each week in families, would produce a better and more lasting influence, as voters who read THE TRIBUNE do not need to be dragged or coaxed to the polls on election

Singer, Nimick & Co., Sheffield Steel Works, Pitts burgh Lloyd & Black, Iron Works, Pittsburgh burgh
Lioyd & Black, Iron Works, Pittsburgh
Fort Pitt Foundery, Pittsburgh
James Marshall, Frankin Foundery, Pittsburgh
Anderson & Woods, Steel Works, Pittsburgh
Graff, Bennett & Co., Clinton Iron Works, Pittsburgh
Gen. J. K. Moorhead, Novelty Works, Pittsburgh
Moorehead & Co., Iron Works, Pittsburgh
Dilworth, Porter & Co., Rolling Mill, Pittsburgh
Schwartz & Haslett, Druggists, Pittsburgh
Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, H. Pemberton, Agent, Natrous
Hussey, Wells & Co., Steel Works, Pittsburgh
C. G. Hursey & Co., Copper Works, Pittsburgh
Lorenz & Wightman, Glass Manufacturers, Pittsburgh
Mackintosh, Hempffill & Co., Iron Works, Pittsburgh
Park, Bro. & Co., Diamond Steel Works, Pittsburgh
A. Bradley & Co., Stove Works, Pittsburgh
Wm. Smith, National Foundery and Pipe Works, Pittsburgh
Wm. Smith, National Foundery and Pipe Works, Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh Locomotive, and Car Works, Allegheny

burgh Locomotive and Car Works, Allegheny

City

James B. Lyon & Co., Glass Works, Pittsburgh.

Adams & Co., Glass Works, Buchanan.

Everson, Preston & Co., Iron Works, Pittsburgh.

Lehigh Zine Company, Bethlehem, B. C. Webster, ntown Iron Company. Allentown, Samuel Lewis, own Rolling Mill, Allentown, L. H. Gross, Superintendent.
Thomas Iron Company, Hokendanqua, Sam'l Thomas,
President.

Atkins Brothers, Pioneer Furnace and Rolling Mill, Askins Brothers, Pioneer Furnace and Re-Pottsville.

Geo. W. Snyder, Engine Builder, Pottsville.

Allison & Bannan, Port Carbon
Lochiel Iron Works, Harrisburg
Dr. Geo. Balley, Central Iron and Plate Works, Harris-

burg.

Spang, Chalfaut & Co., Iron Manufacturers, Pittaburgh 51
Jones & Loughins, American Iron Works, Pittaburgh 102
Lippincott & Bakewell, Manufacturers of Saws and of
the "Red Jacket Ax." Pittsburgh.

B. L. Fahnestock & Co., Druggists, Pittsburgh
Chess, Smyth & Co., Nail and Tack Works, Pittsburgh
Laughin & Co., Iron Works, Pittsburgh
Lewis, Oliver & Philips, Nut and Bolt Works, Pittaburgh

Sligo Iron Works, Pittsburgh.

Evans, Clow, Dolzell & Co., Pipe Works, Pittsburgh.
Union Iron Mills, Pittsburgh.
Shoenberger & Co., Iron Works, Pittsburgh.
Dithridge & Son. Glass Manufacturers. Pittsburgh Forge & Iron Company.......

QUANTRELL.

The Davenport Gazette (Iowa) has an account of this famous and savage Missouri guerrilla from the pen of a schoolmate, whence we gather that he was reared and schooled, and probably born also, "in a little half-Moravian, half-Quaker town of the old Buck-'eve State," where he developed no remarkable qualities, but was rather popular with his playmates, and, when he last visited them, after he had been some time absent in the wilder West, he was "a tall, well-formed youth of twenty or so, with a frank, open face, a kindly smile, and easy ways that quickly won the heart, or at least the attention."

The writer continues: The writer continues:

"There must have been some weakness to have led him into and on in the fearful career he ran, and it hardly came from the thoughtful, decided father. The soft, yielding, womanly nature of the mother in the son could not say 'No' to the 'Come with us' of his comrades of the moment, and his heedlessness and recklessness of the future did the rest. We give him credit for not one grain of Southern sentiment. Had he been slain, he had filled no martyr's grave. Like the 'Free Lance' of the middle ages, he slimply threw his sword into the scale of present inducement. He thought only of to-day; he regarded not the morrow.

"Once launched, the knowledge that after all he was a Yankee, born and bred, doubtless led him to a display of zeal and daring, to prove his devotion, that speedily excited admiration and made him a leader among them. We say leader designedly, for we doubt if he ever ruled or commanded his men. It was not in him; and had it been, he might as well have tried to fetter the sea as bind to law and obedience the fierce, lawless, reckless desperadoes who formed his force. Border rufflans from Missouri, backwoodsmen from Arkansas, rangers from Texas—the scum of even the worst parts of the South—surely the sun never shone on a more abandoned set of bloodthirsty wretches; and the sins, and crimes, and villainles of each and every one of these have been heaped on this one man's head, the nominal commander. No wonder that, Cain-like, he hides from the face of man, if still he lives, or that his punishment has proved too terrible to be borne, if so be that he has perished. Dead or alive, we say that in his case, as in most of like nature, the devil has been painted very much blacker than he is." Once launched, the knowledge that after all he was

MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA MATINEE.

The first matinée takes place to-day at one 'clock. "Il Trovatore" will be given for the last time. with Madame de Briol, the new prima-donna, and Sig. Lefranc, the new tenor, who made so great a sensation on Wednesday evening. The remainder of the cast will be the same as on that occasion

The sale of boxes for the Philharmonic Conerts begins to-day at the Academy of Music. Any person holding four season tickets of admission can secure a box on payment of \$20 extra.

CARE FOR LIFE AT THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: In your report of the proceedings at the

marterly meeting of the American Institute mention is made of a charge preferred against the fairness of my conduct as Superintendent of the late Exhibition by Mr. Norman Wiard. The facts, in a nut-shell, are these: Mr. Wiard put up a boiler in the Exhibition which he

proposed to use in such manner that it was liable to explode unless his apparatus prevented its doing so. It was my duty to examine his attachment, and consider whether it was right to expose our visitors to whatever risk it might threaten. As it depended for its action upon certain floats and valves that might be deranged, and were almost certain in that event to produce an explosion, I disapproved of its use in a building crowded daily and nightly with 5,000 men, women, and children, and so reported to the Board of Managers. They imposed certain restrictions upon Mr. Wiard, and appointed a Committee to investigate the subject. The Committee falled to agree and report, so that the restrictions remained unaltered throughout the Exhibition, and it was my duty to see them carried out. This accounts for Mr. Wiard's action in regard to myself. Very respectfully, yours,

CHAS. E. EMERY, New-York, Nov. 5, 1869. Supt. Am. Inst. Exhibition of 1869.

THE LATE ELECTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: Charles Spencer, esq., was imposed pon if he believed that the Republicans in this part of the State were opposed to the Judiciary article in the proposed new Constitution that was voted upon on the 2d inst. I affirm that ten prominent Republicans cannot be found in the Sixth Judicial District who voted against that article. The majority for that article in this city was 355, article. The majority for that article in this city was 355, when the Republican majority on the State ticket was only 237. All votes on that article, printed or distributed by Democrats, were against it. That was done pursuant to instructions in a circular from S. J. Tilden. No Republicans printed or distributed any votes against any portion of the defeated Constitution. The Democrats here would have voted nearly unanimously for the Judiciary article (as the most intelligent ones did) if Mr. Tilden had not instructed them to do otherwise. Mr. Spencer and Mr. Tilden seem to have entertained similar views respecting the defeated Constitution. Respectfully yours. Binghamton, Nov. 4, 1869."

"BURNING" IRON CASTINGS.

o the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: In your issue of Oct. 30, under head of "Products of the West," " 8. R." describes the process of burning iron castings as a new and novel discov cess of burning iron castings as a new and novel discovery of the Buffalo fron Works. "S.R." has been mised in this matter, as the process is one commonly practiced in all machine works, and is "as old as the hills." The next paragraph, under the head of "How to cut great shafts of cast iron," does not teach the secker after information much, either, as it appears from what follows that the shafts are not cut, but melted off, which is a distinction and a great difference.

Elizabeth*, N. J., Nov. 5, 1869.

**EGREAT P. WATSON.

PHIENIX MUTUAL LIFE .- No one can care fully study the statement of the Phœnix Mutual Life In surance Company of Hartford without being struck by the remarkable steps of progress made by the company during the three years there exhibited. Ninety-seven Per Cent, One Hundred and Eight, One Hundred and Thirty-eight, One Hundred and Fifty Per Cent, advance in policies, issued in amount, insured in income, in assets respectively, within three years, indicate an aggressive labor and a successful result that arrests attention age suggests inquiry. Care in the selection of risks, and sconomy in the management of business, would seem to be the legitimate and necessary inferences, from the figures there presented, and they point the moral more sharply, and the tale more highly, than columns of mere audation would do. The sound sense and rigid business deas of the President and the laborious efforts of the Secretary, combined with a hard-working and able corps of general agents in the field, told the same story as that proclaimed by the annual exhibits which they are so proud to publish. Their branch office is at 153 Broadway. John E. Dewitt is the resident director .- [Insurance

Marshal Harlow has appointed Foster Swift, M. D., physician to United States prisoners and with detained in custody in this city.

The Rev. Heber Newton, pastor of the Memorial Church, last evening gave the first of a series of lectures on religious topics, which will be continued on every Friday evening during the Winter. A special meeting of the Juvenile Guardian Society was held yesterday. Resolutions were adopted expressive of regret at the death of the Hou. Victor M. Rice, late State Superintendent of Public Schools.

Capt. David English was found insensible in his room in the United States Hotel, yesterday, from the effects of inhaling gas, which he had imprudently permit-ted to flow from the burners. He died soon afterward.

Mr. Thomas McElrath, for a number of years Appraiser of the Pert of New York, has forwarded his resignation to the Secretary of the Treasury. There are already several gentlemen mentioned for the succession, among them the Hon, E. D. Culver of this city, Gen. Palmer, Mr. Thos. E Stewart, and Mr. Philip Herzog, at present Assistant Appraiser. The Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company,

which has been operating from Pittsburgh west three years, have decided to open offices in New-York on Monday, sth inst., at No. 23 Wall-st., corner of Broad. Their lines are working direct to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Columbus, Cincinnati, Cheago, St. Louis, Louisville, Ky., Nashville, Memphis, Tenn., and all intermediate points. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest over Mrs

Coroner Schiffner field an inquest over aris. Haunah Lawier, age 40, who died from intemperance. The apartment in which the deceased lived was of the most filthy description, and was occupied by the decased, her two children, age 10 and 12, and several other persons of both sexes.... Also over George Moffatt, a night watchman, who was found dead yesterday morning in a chair in the office on Fier No. 12, E.R.

The U. S. steam sloop Yantic, Lieutenant Commanding H. C. Talman, from Port-su-Prince Oct. 25, and Cape Nicholas Mole 7th, strived in this harbor yesterday. The Yantic carries five guns, and has a company of 9 officers and 92 men. Oct. 27, Commander E. Revot Abbot died of yellow fever; same day, J. J. Lyon, Captain's Cierk, died; 31st, Wu. Mehan, ordinary seamsn, died of the same disease. The Yantic has been cruising for the last 14 months in the West Indies. Her officers are: Lieut-Com. H. C. Taliman; Lieut. White, John Smith, Surgeon; J. R. Carmody, Paymaster; Lieuts. Barber and Graham; Master, De Garno.

The Rev. W. H. Milburn, the "Blind Preacher."

delivered a very interesting lecture on "What a Blind Man saw in Paris," at Steinway Hall last evening. A large and appreciative audience was present and greeted the lecturer with loud applause. In closing the lecture, Mr. Milburn said that he had come back from Paris thankful and proud that, instead of the Tuilcries and magnificent buildings which that city beasts, we have our many churches filled with devoted and worshiping sanetablies. We have our triumph in the sinday School assemblies. We have our triumph in the Sunday-School and in the advantages of education. Let us pray that the leaven of French manners and French morals may nover come to be the taint, the curse, the condemnation of our American people.

At the stated meeting of the Board of Man-At the stated meeting of the Board of Man-agers of the American Bible Society, held on Thursday, twelve new auxiliaries were recognized, of which five were in Arkansas, three in Georgia, and in Minnesota, Kansas, North Carolina, and Alabama, one sach. Granta of books were made to the Presbyterian Committee of Home Missions; to the Presbyterian Board of Publica-tion; to the South-Western Bible Society for supplying destitute regions in their field; and other grants, amount-ing in all to 3 131 volumes in various languages, including ing in all to 3,131 volumes in various languages, including twolve volumes in raised letters for the blind. Beside these, others were granted to the value of \$1,044 25. In bet in the opinion of competent critics who have read this latest produc-tion of his gentus in manuscript, it far surpasses them all. The whole these, others were granted to the value of \$1,044 2b. In funds, \$2,500 were granted to the American and Foreign Christian Union for Bible work in Moxice. Mr. Andrew J. Taylor was elected Assistant Treasurer of the Society, in place of Mr. Henry Fisher, deceased.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

LATEST EUROPEAN MARKETS.

ANTWERP, Nov. 5-Evening --Petroleum closed from prices un-

BUFFALO CATTLE MARKET—Nov. 5.

Cattle—Receipts 400 head; sales 1,100 head at restorday's decline
Common to Extra, \$40\pm 775. Shipments by the Central road, 2,40
head; by the Eric, 600 head. Sheep dull: Canada Sheep and Lamos
\$4.250\pm 5.5; Western entirely numinal. Hogs—Receipts light; mar
ket quiet and steady at 9300c.

NORPOLK, Va., Nov. 5.—Cotton—Receipts of the week, 7,276 bales; stports, coastwise, 6,033 bales; stock on hand, in store and an ship-beard, not cleared, 3,377 bales. Sales of the week, 1,299 bales. The market closed quiet, and prices were lower. Receipts to-day, 1,667; exports, coastwise, 1,761 bales; sales, 210 bales; Low Middlings, 24c.; Mid-lings, 24c.; Mid-lings, 24c.;

ports, coastwine, i, oil baise; saics, 210 baise; Lew Middlings, 24c.; 310-dilings, 24c.; Milansuron, N. C., Nov. S.—Cotton—Receipts of the week, 1,609 bales; experts constwine, 2,192 bales; sales of the week, 4,001 bales; stock in stors and on shipboard, 500 bales. The market closed drooping at 252-24c for Middling.

CHARLESTON, N. C., Nov. S.—Cotton—Net receipts of the week, 11,547 bales; receipts coastwise, 27 bales; total, 11,374 bales. Experts—To Great Briain, none; other foreign ports, none; coastwise, 7,104 bales. Stack on hand, 18,209 bales. Sales of the week, 3,075 bales. The market closed quiet and less frm; sales 400 bales; Middlings, 244e.; receipts, 1,904 bales; exports, coastwise, 556 bales; Ses Islands, 454-256c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. S.—The Cutton market closed active, but prices were sunchanged; sales, 506 bales; receipts, 1,044 bales; Middlings, 234e.

P23gc.
MODILE, Ala., Nov. 5.—Cotton—Receipts of the week, 11,852 bales: Exports—to Great Britain, 3,132 bales; coastwise, 1,313 bales; etock, 7,499 bales. Sales of the week, 6,100 bales, sales to-day, 700 bales. Middlings, 24c. The survival respect of quiet but firm; holders generally are unwilling to accept the offers. Receipts, 1,102 bales; exports, 268

are unwilling to accept the offers. Receipts, 1,102 totale; asporta, sub-bales.

New Orlinams, Nov. 5.—Cotton receipts of the week, gross, 38,106 hales; not, 34,435 hales; natice of the week, 20,400 hales. Raports—To Liverpool, 3,969 bales; to Harre; 3,786 bales; to Bremen, 2,066 bales; coastwise, 3,506 hales; stock, 30,244 bales. The market closed carier at 24 2755 for Middling; receipts to-day, 7,164 bales; sales, 4,700 hales. Sar Phancisco, Nov. 5.—Fibur firm and unchanged. Wheat—Sales Choice, 81 574, Legal Tenders, 80.

Savannam, Ga., Nov. 5.—Cottom-Net receipts of the week, 18,510 bales Uplands, and 39 bales Son Jainade; exports, to Great Britain, 1,933 hales Uplands, and 39 bales Son Jainade; exports, to Great Britain, 1,933 hales Uplands, and 30 bales Son Jainade; slock, total, 1,399 bales Uplands, and 95 bales Son Jainade; slock, total, 1,399 bales Uplands, and 120 bales. Sea Jainade; exports, 256 bales Uplands, and 120 bales. Sea Jainade; exports, 256 bales. Uplands, and 120 bales. Sea Jainade; exports, 256 bales.

We are now making and using 200 gallons of gas per day in the extraction of teeth, having given it to 20,577 patients without one accident. Practice makes perfect. Conton Dental Association, 19 Cooper Intiliate.

One hundred thousand persons are burning Pratt's "As-

MARRIED.

FRENCH-SMITH-At the M. E. Church, Sermour, Conn., on Wednes, day, Nor. 3, at 2 o'clock p. m., by the Rev. Geo. Lensing Taylor amisted by the Rev. B. T. Abbott, Manafeld J. Freuch of New York to Miss Libble H. Smith of Seymour. KEKLER-SNOW-At the Fourteenth-et. Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday, Nov. 3, by Rev. II. D. Northrop, Henry A. Keeler to Lottie A., second daughter of Mrs. Marke L. Snow, and grandengbter of the late Francis D. Allen. of the late Francis D. Alien.

MATHRWS-CARR-At Brooklyn, Nov. 4, by the Rev. Nelson Richardson, Henry H. Mathews, Jr., of New-York City to Mrs. Joseph B. Carr of Charleston, S. C. No cards.

of Charleston, S. C. No cards.
Charleston papers please copy.
McCRESRY-BROWER-On Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1869, at the Reformed
Dutch Church, corner of Fifth-ave, and Twenty-niuth-st., by the Rev.
T. W. Chambers, D. D. Rev. Charles H. McCresry of Chetopa, Kanzas, to Cornelia Leverich, daughter of John J. Brower of this city. sas, to Cornelia Leverica, dauguter of John J. Brower of talk city. POLHRMUS.—MILLER.—On Wednesdar, Nov. 3, at the residence of the brite's parents, by the Rev. Weelock H. Parmley, Charles T. Polhemus, to Emma F. Miller, all of Jerser City.
THORNALL—FORD.—On Tuesdar, Nov. 2, 1899, by the Rev. John B. Brunner, Benjamin S. Thornall to Abigni S. Ford, all of this city.

THURSTON-SAMPSON-On Thursday, Nov. 4, by Frienda' ceremon, William R. Thurston, jr., to Maria H., daughter of Aiden Sampson. William R. Thurston, Jr., to a Maria R. anagate.

WILSON —COGSWELL—At the residence of Mr. Andrew Kirkpatrick Cogswell, New Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 3, by the Rev. W. H. Campbell, D. D., Lie, D., President of Kutgers College, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Niel, Gen. James Grant Wilson to Jane Kmily Searle, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Cogswell.

All Notices of Marriages must be indorsed with full

DIED.

BOOTMAN-On Thursday, Nov. 4, Eliphalet Bootman, in the 66th year of his age.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. John's Chapel, Variekas, Saturday afternoon at 14 o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Newburgh for

interment.

Orange County papers please copy.

DEMARKST—Thursday, Nov. 4, 1369, Peter A. Demarcal, aged 29 years, Tamoutia, 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend
the faneral from his late residence. No. 81 Charlton et., on Saturday,
6th inst, at 1 o'clock p. m.
Paterson papers please copy.

DGE-On Wednesday evening Nov. 3, Augusta Clementina, daughter Richard J. and Honrietta Dodge. BODIGE.—On Wednesday evening Nov. 7, Augusta General Science, of Richard J. and Henrietta Dodge.

Friends are invited to attend the feneral on Saturday at To'clock p. m., from No. 72 Clark st., Brooklyn.

FOSTER—On Wednesday, Nov. 3, 1969, Wus. A. Foster, compositor, in the 45th year of bis age.

His relatives and friends, and the members of the Typographical Union are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 194 South Fourth-st., Williamsburgh, on Sunday beat, Nov. 7, at 2

No. 104 Nouth Fourth-St, Williamsourgs, on Saussy week, ovicieck p. m.

HARRISON-On Wednesday, Nov. 3, after a short illness (inflammation of the longs). Thomas Harrison, aged 57 years, 2 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, members of Polas Star Lodge No. 126, F. and A. M., also numbers of Unneral Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, are respectfully invited to strend the funeral from his late residence, No. 124 West Thirteenth-st., on Saturday, at 10 clock.

HEANY—Viday morning, Nov. 5, at Plushing, L. L., William Healy, son of the late Dr. Joshua A. Healy.

Puneral services at his late residence, Plushing, L. L., Sanday, Nov. 7, at 2 p. m. The friends and relatives, are respectfully invited to strend, also the members of Cornucipia Lodge No. 263, and Pestalpha Chapter No. 206. Train leaves Hunter's Point at 1:10 p. m.

No. 206. Train leaves fluster's Point at 1:10 p. m.
PANGHURN—Priday, Nov. 5. George Washington, infant son of Joremiah and Margaret K. Panghurn, aged 10 months and 18 days.
The triends and relatives of the family are respectfully requested to attend the faneral out Sanday, the 7th Inst. from the residence of his pareuts, No. 56 Perry-st., without further notice.

VOORHIS.—At Spring Valley, Bargen Co., N. J., on Taursday, Nov. 4, Heary N. Voorina, in the flist year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the South Church at Schraalenburgh, on Sunday morning at 10% o'clock.

Special Motices.

Phalon's "Vitalia;" Or, Salvation for the Hair.

FOR RESTORING TO GRAY HAIR ITS ORIGINAL COLOR. PHALON'S "VITALIA" differs utterly from all the "dyes," "cel-

orers," and " restorers" (!) in use. It acts on a totally different principle. It is limpld, fragrant, and perfectly innocuous, precipitates no muddy or flacculent matter, requires no shaking up, and communicates no stain to the skin or the linen. No paper curfain is necessary to conceal its turbid appearance, for the simple reason that it is not surbid. I is to all intents and purposes a NEW DISCOVERY in Toilet Chemistry. PHALON & SON, New-York. For sale by all druggists.

FOR BOYS AND YOUTH. WARNOCK & Co., 519 BROADWAY. Ladies' Furs. EVERY ARTICLE IN DEMAND

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. WARNOCK & CO., 519 BROADWAY. Union Republican General Committee. -- Executive Com-nittee will meet THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Nov. 6, at Headquarters. roadway and Twenty-second st., at 74 o'clock.

A. H. KERCH,
JOHN QUACKENBUSH, Secretaries. GEO. B. VAN BRUNT,
Chair

York City.

Nervous Discusces.—Charles D. Hammond, M. D., formerly Professor in the Syracus Medical College, N. Y. author of several works on Nervous Discusses, including Paralry in Justice, Acc., continues to be consulted free anginus, personally or better, on his Only Successful Textment of Phonature Physical and Montal, NERVOUS DE-cessful Textment of Phonature Physical and Montal, NERVOUS DE-BILITY, &c. No. 223 Kast Stitust, between 2s and 3d-aves. N. Y. Hemorhoids, Figures, and Figure—How are they pro-duced Y Cau they be carred without operation! See SIGALPEL, edited by KDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Inclose stamp to Box 2,121. Office hours from 8 to 9 a.m.; I to 3, and 7 to 9 p. m.

A.A.—U. S. Fire Extinguisher, same a uppited to the New York Fire Department. Always reads for instant use. No building extensions. U. S. FIRE EXTIN-UINMER Co., No. 5 Depart. N. Y.

Joy & Co. are continuing the Newspaper Advertising Business at the old stand of JOY, COK & Co., Tribuse Buildings.

The American Preparation of Annatto, called a long, was awarded the First Prize Medal and Opinous, by the Assistance, for the best known preparation of Annatto. Manufacture U. de CORDOVA, 52 Williamest, N. Y.

Figwers for Parlor Windows,
with or without Pelesiats in Stands, Winnessle or Retail, at ESLTY S
Furnitors Siere, 661 Broadway, opposite Bond at. Goodnit's Playing Cards New acases's beautiful patterns at-fred. Visitive & to first Soir Agus, 100 Roads at.

Prepare for a Secsation! A Rougace of the Period, destined, it is believed, to create as lateau

aterest in the minds and hearts of the reading public, will be commin the

SUNDAY MERCURY

TO-MORROW. It partrays with wonderful force the workings of the master passion

of homes nature, good and evil, and is entitled, PERDITA:

FAIR AND FALSE.

The author is PAIRPAX BALFOUR, one of the most vigorous and popular of that new order of novelists, the freshness and boldness of one style has thrown the drawlers of the old school completely inte

the shade. His stories already published, among which may be men oned " Neilie; or, The Companions of the Chain," " Three Women," Ida; or, The Pearl of Rock Clif." &c., bare obtained a wide celebrity,

ADVANCE SHEETS aving now been received from London, in falfillment of a costly com

tract made with the author before the work was completed, the first in tallment, as already stated, will appear in the NATION'S SUNDAY NEWSPAPER

of to-marrow. By this arrangement the distinguished novellat secures a copyright price for the offsuring of his brain, on this side of the Atlantic, and has the advantage of being read simultaneously in the Old World and in the New, as well as of obtaining a fair compensation for his mental

labor from both hemispheres.

Pairfax Balfour belongs to that brilliant and powerful class of ima-Pairfax Balfour belongs to that brilliand and powerful class of imaginative writers, the great ment of whose stories consists in graphic delineations of character, admirably conceived plots, striking situations and incidents, rapid and continuous action, and the sheence of those tedions digressions which, like the long pauses between the acts of a play, are universally regarded as misances in this silving, wide awake age. In these respects he takes rank with Charles Reade and Miss Braddon, while in the skill be evinces in provoking curiosity, piling seystery upon mystery, and happily unraveling the web of wonders be so cusuing y weaves, he resembles Wilkie Collins. So far each one of his novels has been an improvement on the preceding and beyond question, "PERDITA; OR, FAIR AND FALSE," both in its conception and

execution is the best he has ever written.

This story opens on a foggy, starless night, in a tumble-down old had

in a squalid suburb of London, a sort of amphibious abode built of old ably timbers, and the mud and ooze of a creek rousing into the Thausea. The inhabitants of the bovel are a rough, unister looking fellow of Hermlean proportions, and a fragile little girl, some arran or eight years old, tutelligent beyond her years, but uttorly destitute of moral feeling and of every natural attribute of childhood, except beauty. The man is a tinker by profession, and a general depredator in practice. A "pal" of the tinker enters the but; a borglary is planned, and on the next night the two ruffens and the child set out through the fog and darkness on their desparate enterprise. The child is introduced into the garden of the manuon they intend to plunder, and subsequently into the dwelling itself, the door of which she opens and admits her confederates. They are discovered in the act of entering by the master of the busse, Sir Walare discovered in the act of entering by the master of the baues. Sir Waiter Avenel. The tinker is abot through the heart, his accomplice secapes, and the little gift remains a prisoner in the hands of Sir Walter and his servants. Nothing can be more vivid and exciting than the manner in which the scene in the hovel, the night tramp to the place of rendezvous, the stealthy raid upon the premises, and the renoniter in which the child's protector falls, are described. Sir Walter Avenel and this lady become greatly interested in their little captive. They adopt her and give her the name of PERDITA. She grows up a miracle of beauty, give ner the name of P.S.(Dir.A. One grows up a miracle of beauty, and is as perfidious as she is beautiful, a Mephistopheles in pettirouts. In her varying fortunes and the adventures, mystifications, jealousies, and crimes incident to her wild and terrible career, centers the chief interest of the story. She is at once the star of fashionable society and the buroise of toe slory. One is at once the star of manuscause society and the buroise of low life—playing a double part—unempected by her patrician friends—with the most consummate skill and subtledy. Fair as false, and false as fair, she ensuares whom she will, makes men her tools and playthings, and under the cloak of apparent simplicity and cander subwite the sharpest of her sex. Whoover makes her acquaintance in Fairfax Bai saarpeat of new set. Whosever makes new acquantance in Fairfax Bal-four's fascinating story is morally certain to accompany the beautiful ea-chapteres to the end of the flust chapter of her strange, eresulful history, which assuredly has no parallel in the whole field of romanes. Never-theless she is no fanciful impossibility, but a living entity; and although the resider may have merer met with her fine simile in real life, he will admit that the "right side" of human nature exhibited in the character, is still Aussum nature. Nothing human is all will, and the novelist has not left the deep chalese of Perdita's moral depravity without here and there a light—has not placed her absolutely beyond the pale of reclamation. Hence, there seems to be room for a hope that she may in the end be "a brand snatched from the burning." but as it is not the purpose of this sketch to satisficate the developments of the story, no cine will here be given to her ultimate fate. No story-reader cares to be told in advance how e tale that interests him is to end; and, as there is no " foolish " to be "skipped" in the intensely interesting narrative, and every chapter

"akipped" in the intendery interesting narrants, and every unper-strengthens the fascination which it exercises over the imagination from the very beginning, it would be incormanable, while thus bespeaking attention to its prominent features, to disclose the finale.

A greater variety of characters, both in high and low life, is probably not to be found in any modern romance. Every documnt passion of humanity has its embodied representative in the story, and is place of the automaten figures that stalk through the pages of common-place Scion, the author brings us in costact with genuine men and women good and bad, whose sayings and dulage, however extravagant, are con sistent with the social positions, passions, instincts, and objects assigned to them. They don't strike the reader as the manufacture of Nature's o both. Into the cause of their initiating human nature "so abominably."

The descriptive talent of Fairfax Balfour is of a high order. Take for

assuple the following picture of a foggy night in London: "Night had descented upon the great city, obliterating all things as a moistened apong erases the figures on a slate. All had disappeared, houses, palaces, churches, monuments, and even misery, that constant occupant of the Loudon streets, was rendered invisible by the thirk vapor that, rising heavenward from the steaming earth, blott and stars. The rain was failing in torrents, and a cold wind swept to surface of the river without dispersing the drifting fog clouds whose gliding forces were consciously recruited from marshland, pool, stagmant dock, mod bank, and slimy river. It was a night to appreciate the com-forts of home, to draw the window curtains close, and after having perped into our slumbering children's rooms, to place our slippered feet on the fonder, and with faces roddened by till glow of the fire, pity thous

wretches who, hungry and houseless, must shiver through the night. "A night when misery creeps for abelier into doorways and under the parapets of bridges, or 'mad for life's history,' seeks still surer abelier beneath the dark staters of the river. It was a wild night anywhere; but t appeared doubly so in that levely spot, that wilderness of black mad and staguant water in which was situated the hovel of the cripple."

The opening chapter, in which one of the gloomicst suburbs of the

to the famous sketch of a viver side night scene in Dickens's latest remance, "Our Mutual Friend," and it is ordered that Baifour as well as Dickeus is well acquainted with the localities he describes, and has care-fully studied the liabits and manuer of life of the outcasts of society who harrow in them. Touches of quaint and genuine humar relieve the terrible and pathetic portions of the story; for the author has as aren as appreciation of the comic side of human character as of its darker idia-

As it is confidently Junticipated that PERDITA, Or, FAIR AND PALSE." will suit the popular taste and obtain a wide celebrity, the edition of to-morrow's SUNDAY MERCURY will be increased by many thousands in order to meet the expected demand.

The public, automly of the City of New York, but throughout the

whole country, are always on the qui vive for the original stories by eminent foreign writers which grace, from time to time, the columns of the ORRAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPES, and each new addition to the grand library of modern fiction comprised in this department of she journal adds largely and permanently to its circulation, and thus directly journal adds largesty and permanently to its offentation, and thus directly augments its value as an advertising medium as well as to its literary in terest. Within the year new drawing to a close the SUNDAY MKE.

CURY has received vast accessions to its subscription list, and the receipts for each issue, as shown by the recently published financial statiotics of the Newspaper Press, derived from the official record of the Internal Revenue Department, exceed those of any daily paper printed in the United States. Among all the weeklies which can properly be sailed necespapers, it stands first and foremost, while its relative circula tion, as compared with that of all the other (so called) Seniar newspasers published in this city, is in the proportion of about FIVE to ONE.

SUNDAY MERCURY

owes its prestige and influence are obvious. It covers more ground than any other journal, daily or weekly, published in America, and in fact in any part of the world. Its exhaustire SKETCHES OF METROPOLITAN LIFE, in which every phase of society, is brought, as it were, under the micro-score, and submitted in detail to the curious eyes of the reading world;

ita comprehensive THEATRICAL AND SHOW NEWS, embracing the correst history of all species of public amusements in every civilized country; its

ORIGINAL NOVELETTES

by brilliant native writers; its well digested articles on all subjects of immediate importance; its graphic accounts of everything interesting to immediate insulity that transpires within the circle swept by its active and efficient corps of reporters—a circle embracing an area of thirty miles in ircumference, with the city for its center; its scattling exposures of the SHAMS AND HUMBUGS OF THE DAY: its admirably arranged telegraphic system of correspondence, by which the electro-magnetic record of erruts at home and abroad is brought

DAYLIGHT ON SUNDAY MORNING; its Financial, Commercial, and Shipping News, the fullest and latest to be found in any paper issued on the day of rest; its RICH COMIC ESSAYS.

in which the peculiar scharacteristics of American Hamor are so con-vulsively illustrator; its keen and include political editorials, independent nd fearless; and, the many other special features which lend freshness

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